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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

**OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.**  
(FURNISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 17, 128.

號一十月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

**THORNE'S  
OLD VAT  
No. 4.  
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 214.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN (Non ASIATIC or  
INDIAN) desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH HAS THE SHARE OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
\$23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds 3,337,917  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,567,950  
Sinking Fund Account 128,230  
\$23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456  
Life and Annuity 2,141,593  
Branches 337,239  
Revenue Marine Department 478,940  
Other Receipts 25,309,928

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.  
LIMITED**  
TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAY**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**WEEK END**  
4.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
**SUNDAY**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.**

**SATURDAY**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Sevens and coach tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
discretion of the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No "Season Ticket" will be issued until  
payment has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compost order  
representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.  
Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage  
Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.  

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.50
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special  
1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11. and Chinese Currency \$11.80  
available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also  
be issued.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

**SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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OLD  
BROWN BRANDY**  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 16"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length  
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any order  
of 300 feet long.  
Town Office, 48, CANNABURY ROAD, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 448  
Shipyard, Shun-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager**  
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:—  
—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—  
"TAIKOO"  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—  
—TELEPHONE No. 212—

**SAINT GEORGE'S DAY SURPRISE.  
WATCH  
THIS  
SPACE.**

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks of 575 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS  
**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
AND  
**GRILL ROOM**  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER  
**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

**THE WING ON CO. 永安有限公司**  
  
八九一五  
**UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS**  
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.  
Address: DES VOEUX ROAD AND CANNABURY ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone: Nos. 106 & 193.

## PREMIER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

### MAN POWER PROPOSALS: CONSCRIPTION FOR IRELAND.

EXPLANATION OF THE CAMBRAI REVERSE.  
[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

"THE MOST CRITICAL STAGE OF  
THE TERRIBLE WAR."  
LONDON, April 10.  
There was intense interest in the  
Premier's speech in the House of  
Commons to-day. The House was  
crowded but there was an entire  
absence of excitement and no de-  
monstrations when the political  
leader entered. The Premier, who  
was cheered on rising, began his  
speech in low tones but his voice  
rang out as he developed his  
theme. He said we had now  
entered upon the most critical  
stage of the terrible war. There  
was at present a lull, but the  
hurricane was not yet over. It was  
gathering in strength for a fiercer  
outbreak and ere it was finally ex-  
hausted there would be many more.  
The fate of the Empire, the fate of  
Europe, and the fate of liberty  
throughout the world might depend  
upon the success with which even the  
very last of these attacks was resist-  
ed and countered. The Government  
therefore proposed to submit to  
Parliament to-day certain recom-  
mendations in order to assist the  
country and its Allies to weather the  
storm. These recommendations  
would involve, he regretted to say,  
extreme sacrifices by large classes  
of the population and nothing would  
have justified them but the extrem-  
est necessity and the fact that we  
were fighting for all that was essential  
and most sacred to the national life.  
Explaining why Parliament had not  
been summoned earlier, he said that  
since the battle began the Govern-  
ment had been engaged in almost  
hourly concert with their Allies in  
providing the necessary measures to  
assist the armies to deal with the  
emergency, and the proposals they  
intended to submit required very  
close and careful examination. Deal-  
ing with the military position he  
pointed out that it was difficult to  
get a clear and reliable narrative of  
a battle extending for fifty miles.  
The Staff and Generals were natu-  
rally engaged in concentrating their  
attention on the operations of the  
enemy. Until that strain became  
relaxed it would be difficult to as-  
certain exactly what had happened.  
One or two facts stood out but in  
stating them he must avoid giving  
information or encouragement to the  
enemy. Also nothing must be said  
to discourage our forces fighting so  
gallantly. In this very hour all  
reminiscence must be stopped.

**THE PRESENT BATTLE.**  
The position, at the beginning of  
the battle, the Premier said, despite  
heavy casualties in 1917, was that  
the British Army in France was  
considerably stronger on January 1st  
this year than January 1st last year.  
Up to October or November, 1917,  
the German combatant strength in  
France was as two to the Allied  
three. Then came the collapse of  
Russia and the Germans hurried up  
released Divisions from the East to  
the West. They had also a certain  
measure of Austrian support but, not-  
withstanding this and also notwith-  
standing a considerable number of  
German Divisions from the East,  
when the battle began the combat-  
ant strength of the German Army  
in the West was not quite equal to  
the total strength of the Allies. The  
Germans were slightly inferior in in-  
fantry, inferior in artillery, consid-  
erably inferior in cavalry and un-  
doubtedly inferior in aircraft. The  
Germans, however, organized their  
troops so as to produce a large number  
of Divisions from a slightly smaller

number of infantry and a smaller  
number of guns. It remained to be  
seen whether their organisation was  
better than ours. The Germans,  
however, had one or two great ad-  
vantages. They had initial advan-  
tage always commanded by troops  
on the offensive. They knew where  
they meant to attack, the dimensions  
of the attack and the time of attack.  
It was always difficult to tell when  
an attack was coming. The problem  
was closely considered by the Mil-  
itary Staff at Versailles and General  
Sir Henry Wilson concluded that the  
attack was coming south of Arras  
on a very wide front, approximately by  
65 Divisions, the object being to  
break through the British lines. These  
conclusions were reached two or  
three months ago. It was one of  
the most remarkable forecasts of  
enemy intentions ever made. Gen-  
eral Wilson also remarked that the  
attack would probably succeed to the  
extent of penetrating the British line  
to half the distance of the front  
attacked. Another advantage which  
the Germans possessed was unity of  
command. The dry and misty  
weather also helped them. They  
were actually within a few yards of  
the front line in some parts before  
they were observed. It was quite  
impossible to observe them. This  
was a distinct disadvantage, because  
the defence organisation of that par-  
ticular part depended largely upon  
cross-fire of machine-guns and artil-  
lery. The enemy made the fullest  
use of the advantage.

As regards the battle itself, it will  
take sometime to ascertain all the  
facts, but at one time it was un-  
doubtedly very critical, when the  
enemy broke through between the  
Third and Fifth Armies. There was  
a serious gap and the situation was  
only retrieved by the magnificent  
conduct of our troops. (Cheers.)  
who retired in perfect order and re-  
established the junction, frustrating  
the enemy's purpose. The country  
could not sufficiently thank the troops  
for the superb valour and grim tena-  
city with which they faced the over-  
whelming hordes and clung to the  
positions. (Cheers.) They retired,  
but were never routed. Once more  
the cool pluck of the British soldier,  
who refuses to acknowledge defeat,  
saved Europe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kennedy Jones, interrupting:  
What about the Generals?  
**GENERAL GOUGH RE-CALLED  
FROM THE FRONT.**  
The Premier, continuing, said he  
was referring to the Generals, offi-  
cers and soldiers. He drew no dis-  
tinction. For instance, Brigadier  
Carey collected, at a serious gap,  
signallers, engineers and labourers  
with odds and ends of machine-  
gunners, who held up the Germans  
and closed the road to Amiens.  
(Cheers.) It would take a very long  
time to name all the Generals who  
distinguished themselves in this  
battle. Until all the circumstances  
which led to the retirement of the  
Fifth Army were known, until its  
failure to hold the line of the Somme  
at least until the Germans brought  
up their guns and, perhaps, their  
failure to adequately destroy the  
bridges were explained, it would not  
be fair to censure General Gough,  
but until the circumstances were  
cleared up it would be equally unfair  
to the British Army to retain his  
services in the field, and the War  
Cabinet, therefore, thought it neces-  
sary to recall him until the facts  
were examined and laid before the  
Government by their Military ad-  
visers.

(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8% (\$4.00) per share has been declared payable on the 15th instant. TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 311

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1009 for the shares numbered 2272/38834 and dated 11th January, 1903, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representations in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.  
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. 298

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$1,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, closes in America 4th May, 1918.

The International Banking Corporation is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April on the following terms:—

5% on application.  
20% on 21st May.  
35% on 11th July.  
40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this security.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 313

## NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED charge of my Business carried on under the style of Messrs S. C. ISMAIL & CO., I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that from this date all cheques on Bankers, Contractors and other matters in connection with the Business of the Firm will be SIGNED by me.

S. C. ISMAIL.

Hongkong, April 3, 1918. 291

## DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## THE EASTERN DYEING

## AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,

J. N. MEHTA, Agent.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 316

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES.

## SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

LAMBIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

POLONKA HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL EXTERIOR TRAM PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Bathing and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## MARTIN'S

## APIOL &amp; STEEL

## PILLS

A French Remedy for all liver troubles.

Liver troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, etc.

This is the only medicine that cures these troubles.

It is a French Preparation and is entirely safe.

All Chemists and Druggists sell it.

MARTIN'S, 11, D'ARQUER STREET, HONGKONG.

## MARTIN'S

## APIOL &amp; STEEL

## PILLS

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to

the late SIEN KING.

11, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship-arpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to

N. Y. Z.

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.

Apply—

Mrs. GALE,

109 The Peak.  
Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 289

## ASAHI BEER

For a healthy and refreshing drink for early Summer, there is nothing so good as ASAHI BEER.

It is made from the choicest hops the world produces, hence its wholesomeness and absolute purity.

The best drink for health, enjoyment and economy.

No drink delights the connoisseur more or does him so much good.

## AGENTS—

MITSUI BUSSAN

KAISHA.

## "REGAL"

## RECORDS.

- 7330 Flash of Steel, March (Band)  
Punjuaub  
7329 The Phantom Brigade  
March  
7328 Little Cadabaut Inter-  
mezzo  
7313 Reminiscences of Wales...  
Parts 1 and 2  
7331 Popular Songs Medley (Concertina)  
Parts 1 and 2  
7316 Till the Boys come  
Band  
7315 Australia will be  
There

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC

## CO., LTD.

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## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

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## SANTAL

## CAPSULES

EFFICIENT REMEDY FOR

all cases of Malaria, Fever,

Chills, etc. Made in London.

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# "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES.

Fresh Stocks of

## MAGNUM SIZE

### "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES

#### HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## SCOTTISH NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Feb. 11.

## AN OLD SCOTTISH ARMY.

The efforts which this country, after a century of comparative peace, has raised an army for the World's War, finds an interesting parallel in the papers which Professor C. S. Terry has edited for the Scottish History Society. Our ancestors on whom fell the burden of the Great Civil War, were also able to look upon a hundred years of peace, for the Scots had known no serious fighting since Flukie in 1547. We had maintained our military tradition by the adventures of many thousands of Scottish soldiers who had fought for Holland, for France, for Denmark, for Russia, and, most important of all, for Sweden. When, therefore the Civil War broke out, we had professional soldiers to train it and to lead it, returned wanderers like Dugald Dalgetty. "Almost every one of the lieutenant-colonels and majors of the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant had seen foreign service." And most notable among them was the "old little, crooked soldier," Alexander Leslie, the Commander-in-Chief.

The Scottish Estates—the Parliament—called out the male population who were liable for military service. The age limits were sixteen and sixty, and the period of active service was theoretically forty days. Then, as now, the ground plan was the Territorial system. And there were many other parallels. For instance the Scots were fighting as allies of the English, but there were difficulties about the co-ordination of military operations. Then new arrange-

ments had to be made for munitions of war, and the manufacturing energies of the country had to be directed into new channels in the same way as to-day.

Further, the noble letter which Lord Kitchener addressed to the first Expeditionary Force may be paralleled by Leven's "Articles of War," written in noble words, as in the soldier's oath "to be ready to watching, warding, and working, so far as I have strength, to endure and suffer all distresses, and to fight manfully to the uttermost, as I shall answer to God and as God shall help me." There are some sentences in these Articles which show how far 20th century Germany is behind 17th century Scotland. "If any man shall presume to pull down, or set on fire any dwelling house, though a cottage, or hew down any fruit trees, or to waste or deface any part of the beauty of the country, he shall be punished most severely. If it shall come to pass, that the enemy shall force us to battle, and that Lord shall give us victory, none shall kill a yielding enemy, neither shall there be any ransoming of persons, spoiling, pillage, parting (dividing) of the prey, Leven's soldiers may not always have followed the good which they were taught to recognise, but at all events, their commander did not inculcate upon them to say, "Evil be thou good." In the 16th century it was agreed that "murder is no less unlawful and intolerable in the time of War than in the time of Peace." It has been reserved for Germans to inculcate and act upon an opposite doctrine.

## TO BEAT SUBMARINES.

It has been stated at various times in the Press that the Admiralty has not realized the value of camouflage as a means of assisting to defeat the attacks of enemy submarines on merchant shipping and that such camouflage as has been tried is not of British origin. It can be stated that the Admiralty is fully alive to its value, and several months ago a system of camouflage was originated. The principles governing it cannot be divulged at present, but it may be said that it has not invisibility for its basis. The theory of rendering ships invisible as by painting them various colours is no longer tenable. Endless endeavours have been made in this direction and numerous schemes given fair trial by the

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## LOSING WEIGHT

## BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition

of ill-health, shows your assim-

ilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

"Supplies the blood with the

wanted nourishing and healthy

fish building materials. Very

palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.25

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery

## KAIPING COAL

OR ALL HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted

barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

## THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.



SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,  
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R. WILSON	700	100	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
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No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10
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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## PREMIER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

The Premier paid a warm tribute to the speed with which the French reserves came up. It was one of the most remarkable feats of organization in the war. Between the efforts of our men and the loyal assistance given in a true spirit of comradeship by the French Army the position was for the moment established, but it was clear that the Germans were preparing another, and perhaps an even greater, attack. The Premier recalled that General Byng's Army in the north never gave way even a hundred yards to the enemy, and only retired to conform to the situation on the right flank. The enemy undoubtedly gained a great initial success. It was no good not accepting facts. The enemy failed, as far as the main object was concerned, namely, to separate the British and French Armies, but "we would be guilty of a great fatal error if we underestimated the gravity of the prospect." The enemy captured valuable ground much too near Amiens for our comfort and security, and succeeded in compelling one of our great Armies to retire.

## ENEMY CAPTURES ENAGGERATED.

The enemy claims of captures of guns, machine-guns and prisoners are greatly exaggerated. The Ministry of Munitions was not only able to replace the guns and machine-guns, but had a very substantial reserve. There was also a great reserve of ammunition here and in France. The same applied to aircraft. It was impossible at present to tell of the airman's part in checking the advance and making it difficult for the enemy to bring guns and ammunition. He was confident that our armies, Generals and soldiers, were quite ready for the next encounter.

The Premier referred to the material and dramatic assistance of the Americans. The Allies had looked forward to a large American Army in France in the spring, but it had taken longer than it was anticipated to train these soldiers, and, if America wanted to complete her Division, it would be impossible for her fine troops in large numbers to participate in this battle or campaign, although it might be the decisive battle of the war. Certain proposals were, therefore, submitted, first, to Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War, and then to President Wilson. The result was that the American troops, who were available, would be brigaded with the Allied troops and their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear on the struggle. (Cheers.)

## THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

The Premier deprecated discussion on the question of the Versailles Council, but he declared that the battle had justified the wisdom of that policy. After the battle had commenced, not merely the Government but also the Commanders in the field were so convinced of the importance of a more complete strategical unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all Allied Armies on the Western Front. Generalissimo Foch was one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe. When we were in a similar plight in the first Battle of Ypres, General Foch rushed to the French Army there, by every conceivable expedient, and undoubtedly helped to win that battle. The loyalty and comradeship of General Foch were undoubted. The Premier did not doubt that the new arrangement would be carried out not merely in the letter but also in the spirit. Strategical unity was a fundamental condition of unity and could only be maintained by the complete co-operation of the Government and Generals, and with public opinion unshakably behind it. The Premier urged the nation at home to stand united for the united control of strategic operations of

our Armies at the front. We were fighting a very powerful foe, whose successes were mainly due to the superior unity of his strategic plans. The Premier ridiculed the suggestion that our forces had been dissipated by subsidiary enterprises. Not a single Division had been sent from France to the East. As regards Italy, but for the presence of the French and British Divisions there, the Austrians at present would be free to throw the whole of their strength on the Western Front. The Salonika forces had been reduced by two Divisions.

There was only one White Division in Mesopotamia. In Egypt and Palestine together there were only three White Divisions, the remainder were either Indian or mixed. He asked the House to consider what this meant. There was a menace to our Eastern Empire through Persia and Afghanistan to India.

Mr. Lloyd George expressed great gratitude to India for the magnificent way in which she had come to help the Empire in this emergency. It was not the fact that we had three Divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled us to hold our own. We owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of whom were volunteers since the war, and they had been more than a match for the Turks on many a stricken field.

## THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties could not be yet accurately stated, but Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig assured him that the German claims were quite impossible. The losses, of course, had been considerable. The enemy had definitely decided to have been a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself. This meant prolonged battles.

There were still seven or eight months in which the fight could continue. Everything depended on keeping our strength right to the end. We could do it with American aid, but even then we could not feel secure unless we prepared ourselves to have even greater sacrifices than hitherto. He knew what would happen if the Government's demands were not accepted. It was true we had already raised nearly six million men for the Army and Navy, and we could not raise the same proportion of men for the battle as the other belligerents owing to the naval demands and the shipping of coal and steel, which we must supply. It would be folly to in anywise interfere with the Navy and shipping, which were a fundamental condition of Allied success. (Cheers.)—but there was still a reserve of men which, consistently with the discharge of these obligations, might be withdrawn in a great emergency for the battle line, not without damage to industry and a certain weakening of our economic strength, and restriction, and perhaps, privation, but without the impairment of the striking power of the country in the war. We must look ahead.

## MEN NEEDED URGENTLY.

The Germans were calling up the 1920 class, which provide for this campaign 550,000 young men for the battle line. We had already raised for the Army, during the first quarter of 1918, more than that quarter's proportion of the original estimated minimum required for the present year, essential industries being combed-out. Large levies had been made from the munition works (100,000 men of Grade 1 already), 50,000 taken from the coal mines, another 50,000 would be required from that source. Transport services would also be dealt with, and further calls would be made on the Civil Service. It was not merely necessary to have men, but to have them quickly.

## "MILITARY BILL PROPOSALS ANALYSED."

The Premier proceeded to discuss the proposals of the Military Bill. He regretted that the first was to raise the military age to 50 and, in some specified cases, to 55. The latter age referred to men of special qualifications, training and experience. It was proposed further to use the Government's powers to cancel exemptions. It was also proposed that His Majesty the King might by Proclamation, after declaring that a national emergency had arisen, direct any exemptions from Military Service to cease to have effect.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

Referring to Ireland Mr. Lloyd George said an emergency had arisen necessitating men of 50 and boys of 18 joining the Army, and he was perfectly certain that it was impossible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland—(Cheers and Irish dissent.)

No Home Rule proposal, ever submitted to the House of Commons, ever proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of full powers on all questions relating to the Army and Navy; so there was no derogation of any national right.

## THE STRUGGLE "MORE IRISH THAN ENGLISH"

The struggle in which England was engaged, was just as much Irish as English. It was even more so—it was more Irish, Scotch and Welsh than English. Ireland, through her representatives at the beginning of the war, had voted for war, and supported war. There was no dissenting voice among the Irish representatives. America was in the war and there more Irishmen

in the United States than in Ireland. They were subject to conscription; Irishmen in Great Britain were subject to conscription, so also were the Irishmen of Canada. It was indefensible that we should ask youths of 18 and married men up to 50 with families in England, Scotland and Wales to fight for freedom and independence of the small Catholic nationality in Europe, while Irishmen aged 20 to 25 were not obliged to take arms for a cause which was as much theirs as ours. It was illogical and unjust.

## IRISH HOSTILITY.

At this stage the Prime Minister was subjected to a running, hostile commentary from Irish Benches. The Premier proceeded to say that the Irish battalions were becoming steadily depleted, and proposed to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as Great Britain. There was no register in Ireland, hence it would take some weeks before enrolment began there. (Further considerable uproar and cries of "Ireland won't have it at any price.")

The Premier, continuing, said there must be no delay.

Mr. William O'Brien: That is a declaration of war against Ireland.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

The Premier, continuing, said the Government without delay intended to ask Parliament to pass the measure of self-government for Ireland (Renewed Irish uproar and cries of "Keep it"), but there must be no misapprehension on the questions of Home Rule and Irish Conscription, which did not hang together; each must be taken on its merits.

Irish cries: "You can keep both."

The Premier: That is a new view as regards Home Rule.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said the report of the Irish Convention afforded another opportunity of approaching this next question with some hope of success. (Irish uproar.)

Mr. Devlin, interrupting, asked whether he could move an adjournment of the debate until the Convention's proposals were before the House.

The Speaker said the motion could be put after the Premier's speech.

The Premier, continuing, said he understood the Convention's report was reached by a majority, but he was afraid the majority was insufficient to enable the Government to say that it represented a "substantial agreement."

That meant that the Government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament with the guidance of the Convention's report such proposals for the establishment of self-government in Ireland as were just and could be carried without violent controversy. The Government proposed to introduce such a measure at an early date, and he would advise the House to pass it without delay. When large numbers of youths would be brought into the fighting line it was right that they should feel that they were not fighting to establish a principle abroad which did not apply to them. (Irish uproar.)

The Premier proceeded by saying that the appeals he addressed to the Dominions had produced a fine response. (Cheers.) They had already furnished about a million magnificent fighting men and all the Dominions were taking the necessary steps to send more. The Premier hoped it would be possible to pass the proposals this week. (Irish cries "Never," and cheers from other parts of the House.) The Premier said time pressed every day as the proposals were important. The Government regretted such extremely drastic measures, which would injure many trades, but, considering the emergency, no Government would accept responsibility for proposing less. (Cheers.) He would not say that if this battle went against us the war would be over, because as long as we had a ship afloat we should not accept the German peace. (Loud cheers), but if the battle was won, as he believed it would be, then the dream of Prussianism was sealed. (More Irish uproar.)

"THE BATTLE MUST BE WON NOW."

The enemy had attacked at the height of his strength. We had been deserted by a powerful Ally. Yet more powerful Ally was not yet ready to exert a tenth of his might. On the other hand, this battle must exhaust the German reserves, while America was only now bringing in the first instalment of her first corps. If we wished to avoid the war lasting for years the battle must be won, and to win it we must be ready to throw in all our resources. The men we were now taking might well be the means of winning a decisive victory and, with these measures and the promise of American aid, we need not fear the ultimate issue. (Cheers.)

"THERE WILL BE CAUSE OF DEEP ANXIETY."

We might pass through many fluctuations of hope and disappointment in this battle. But "Let us come to the vicissitudes of this tremendous struggle with stout and steady heart. There is no cause yet for exultation except in the valour of our troops, and there will be cause for deep anxiety. There will always to the end be cause for exertion and sacrifice, but if those are given with untainted devotion there may and will be cause for confidence in this country." (Cheers.)

## MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, following the Premier, said, if he believed they were confronted with the gravest peril which ever menaced the Empire, there was no sacrifice which the

House of Commons was not prepared to make. He appealed to the Premier to give a little more time for the consideration of the Bill. The only test applicable to the Bill was whether a military result could be secured by it which would outweigh all other considerations. The Allied cause had never been so seriously imperilled, but by a supreme and sustained effort we could save it. Mr. Asquith paid a glowing tribute to the manner in which the men had fought. He mentioned that one of his sons, who was an artillery officer at St. Quentin, wrote that for twelve successive days, from the 21st March, his battery were covering the retirement, and took part in 20 engagements. This was a sample of the work the artillery was doing all along the line. "He doubted whether there had ever been a more splendid thing in the glorious history of the artillery."

They exposed themselves to destruction and capture throughout the whole retirement in order to save the infantry. (Loud cheers.) As long as this spirit animated the Army he did not despair of the prospect of victory. If, however, we were confronted with the gravest peril that had ever menaced not only the Empire but also the Allies, there were something greater than any material fabric made ever built up, namely, the fortunes and liberty of Humanity. There was no sacrifice which the House of Commons representing the people were not prepared to make to preserve the world from the worst catastrophe that had ever befallen it.

## MR. DILLON ON WAR CABINET'S METHODS.

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Asquith and moved an adjournment of the debate. He warned the Government that they were entering on a mad course in endeavouring to force conscription in Ireland. Mr. Dillon asked whom the Premier had consulted as regards conscription in Ireland. He hoped, for the sake of winning the war, the War Cabinet's methods of dealing with the war would be different to the methods of dealing with Ireland.

## MR. DILLON'S MOTION DEFEATED.

After a discussion on Mr. Dillon's motion, which lasted an hour, the Government moved its closure which was carried by 310 votes to 85.

Mr. Dillon's motion was defeated by 323 votes to 80, after which the discussion was resumed.

## SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson warmly supported conscription in Ireland. He was glad and proud to think that his country had at length taken a proper place in the battle of Freedom, but he regretted the question was mixed up with Home Rule. This might raise two agitations; one against conscription and another regarding Home Rule both prejudicial to the operation of the Act.

MAN-POWER BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

## LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons the first reading of the Man Power Bill was passed by 295 votes to 80.

## COMBING-OUT.

LONDON, April 9.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir A. Geddes, Minister of National Service, notified the withdrawal on April 24 of exemptions from military service, held on occupational grounds, by men of various ages in a large number of occupations who are medically graded on two (sic).

COL. REPPINGTON'S DEFENCE OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

LONDON, April 10.

Colonel Repington, in the Morning Post, defends the conduct of the Fifth Army during the German offensive. He says "our line extended to the south of the Oise." On the urgent solicitation of the French, contrary to the reiterated representations of our Command in France, which considered that the line would be too thin, the Fifth Army on January 20th occupied a line forty miles long. The troops thereafter were so busy wiring and digging that few had more than seven days' training. The next two months they were outnumbered by four to one in infantry and by 2 to 1 in guns by the Germans who broke through at four places, necessitating the decision to fight back rather than to break the Army in pieces, by standing to the last against a superior enemy. It was inevitable that some units should give way, but the Army as a whole was never broken. It maintained the battle line for eight days and saved two-thirds of the guns, giving time to the French to come up.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED.

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GERMAN REPORT.

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GERMAN MESSAGE REPORTS SUCCESS ONLY.

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A German official message states:—We penetrated the English and Portuguese positions, northward of La Bassée canal.

We threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne canal, between Coucy-le-Chateau and Brancourt.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN BRITISH ZONE.

LONDON, April 10.

Reuter's Correspondent, so British Headquarters states that the Americans have appeared in the British zone, where their presence with soon be felt.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

ALL HANDS MISSING.

LONDON, April 9.

The Admiralty states: A destroyer was sunk on April 4th as a result of collision with a German U-boat.

All hands are missing.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

## BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE TROOPS FORCED BACK.

LONDON, April 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

This morning, after an intense bombardment from La Bassée Canal to the neighbourhood of Armentières, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese holding this sector. A thick mist made observation impossible and the enemy forced his way into positions near Neuve Chapelle, Fanquart and La Condounerie Farm. After heavy fighting the daylong the enemy forced back the Portuguese in the centre and the British on the flanks of the line of the Lys river, between Estaires and Bascamur.

## OTHER POSITIONS HELD.

We hold our positions on both flanks about Givenchy and Flurboix, where the enemy was repulsed.

In heavy fighting, the enemy captured Richebourg, Straat and Laventif. Severe fighting continues on the whole of this front.

We secured prisoners, southward of Arras in minor engagements.

## MIST AND RAIN HINDERS AVIATION.

LONDON, April 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation says:—

Owing to mist and rain, few flights were possible yesterday.

PIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Pierce fighting continued on the battle front northward of the La Bassée Canal last evening and at night.

We hold the line of the rivers Lawe and Lys, and are heavily engaged with the enemy at Estaires and Bec St. Maur and the river crossings. On the southern flank, an attack was made on Givenchy into which the enemy at one time forced his way, but the place was re-captured by a counter-attack later in the day by the Fifth Division, who took 750 prisoners.

The enemy early this morning opened a heavy bombardment on the positions eastward and northward of Armentières as far as the Ypres Comines Canal.

Fighting is proceeding on the southern portion of this front.

Local fighting occurred southward of the Somme yesterday evening.

The situation is unchanged.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, April 10.

A French communiqué states:—North of Montdidier, the enemy artillery, violently countered by ours, bombarded several points in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre. Our artillery prevented the German attack debouching.

We repulsed an attempt, west of the Noyon sector, at Biermont.

There was an intermittent artillery duel on the left bank of the Oise.

Our batteries caught and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy le chateau.

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## WAR BOND DRAWING

## 3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 3

QUESTION A—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in? ANSWER A—50.

QUESTION B—Is the winning number amongst them? ANSWER B—Of Course!

QUESTION C—If so what are you going to do with the proceeds? ANSWER C—Give 1/3rd to Charity and pouch the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions, but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 351, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in, but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 22nd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee.

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores, and the Hongkong and China War Savings Association c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.







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**H. V. D. PARR,**  
Superintendent.

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**THE BANK LINE LTD.**

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## THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

(Continued from page 5.)

dent, happening to the main machinery. There are also 3 fire pumps, in addition to the usual construction. Twelve iron lifeboats are ranged along the upper deck, hung in a very simple manner and evidently easily launched, and as the life preservers, cork belts, air belts, etc. (that is to say, 1,250) as passengers are also always at hand. A "hurricane deck" runs from stern to stern of the immense vessel above all.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "COLORADO."

This magnificent steamer, the pioneer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s fleet, reached Hongkong, from San Francisco via Yokohama, at 8 o'clock this morning, with freight and passengers and with telegrams from England to December 30th, and from New York to the 29th. The "Colorado" was saluted on entering the harbour by the U.S.S. "Hartford," and by other ships.

The following is the purser's report:—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamship sailed from San Francisco on January 1st, (or January 2nd, Hongkong time) with passengers, mails, merchandise and treasure for Yokohama and Hongkong. During the greater part of the passage she experienced head winds and heavy weather between San Francisco and Yokohama, at which port she arrived on Jan. 24th, having made a passage in 22 days and steamed 5,250 miles without once stopping the engine. At Yokohama she received on board passengers, merchandise and treasure for Hongkong and sailed at noon of the 25th inst., arriving at Hongkong at Jan. 31st. She had 42 passengers for Yokohama. The following is a list of the "Colorado's" passengers for Hongkong:—

Orator H. Gardner, Samuel Hort, Capt. John Eldridge, R. T. Strickland, Chalmers Scott, K. K. Dumaresq, and wife, Mrs. S. K. Richardson, E. W. Stevens, A. L. Phelps, Capt. S. L. Phelps, wife and daughter, governess and servant, J. A. O'Brien, wife, three children and servant, E. H. Greenleaf, E. M. Laughlin, A. Weiler, Tuo-mun Ching-chou, Ching-lau, and 101 in the steerage.

Abstract of sailing log from Yokohama:—

Distance to 12th miles.

January 25th to 12th distance run 315 miles.

January 27th to 12th distance run 232 miles.

January 28th to 12th distance run 274 miles.

January 29th to 12th distance run 320 miles.

January 30th to 12th distance run 318 miles.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMERCIAL.

The "Daily Times" of January 1st

gives the following items under date December 31st:—

The "Colorado," the pioneer steamship in the new China Mail Line, which

departs to-morrow for ports in Asia, will

carry treasure at 1 per cent, this being

the outside limits, and for considerable

sums the rate, it is said, will be materially

less. The opportune arrival of the "Golden

City" from Panama this morning, with

mail dated to December 11th from New

York, will be of great advantage to

correspondence in Oriental ports, as little

delay will ensue before the departure of

the "Colorado." The British barque

"Atrevida," now on the berth for Hong-

kong, will, it is said, carry \$200,000 in

treasure at 1½ per cent, which has been

the shipping rate for a long time past.

The New York "Correspondent of the

"Times" says:—"The Pacific Mail Steam-

ship Co.'s steamer of the 1st, "Ocean

Queen," took a large cargo. The new

boats, the "Great Republic" and the

"Celestial Empire," are launched and

will be hurried to completion. Their

equal in appearance, workmanship and

model, to say nothing of internal equip-

ment, cannot be found. The Pacific Mail

Steamship Co., evidently intend to make

a bid for the passenger traffic to the East

Indies.

An application for an injunction to

restrain the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. from

carrying out the arrangement noted some

time since has been made by a party who

has a small interest (40 shares). The object

is to prevent the exchange of \$500,000

stock for \$10,000,000 U.S. Shares of 188

each. The movement is regarded as a

stock speculation, as recent sales are

manifestly in the Company's interest. The

stock sold yesterday at 174 & 173½

ex-dividend.

In regard to the new China Line of

the Pacific Mail Co., the "Pac. Master

General" in his report, says:—"The high

reputation of this company, their experi-

ence and undoubted resources, and the

zeal and energy which they have man-

ifested in making preparations for the

service afford a guarantee of the success

of this great national enterprise to extend

and develop American commerce, by

obtaining control of the west and contin-

ally increasing trade of Japan and China,

which the advantages of our geographical

position should enable us to possess."

"The News," later remarks:—"Our

Chinese merchants here are preparing

their orders for return freight, some even

will embrace the opportunity to visit their

native land. The European houses con-

## THE CHINA MAIL S.S. BANQUET.

[FROM SAN FRANCISCO "DAILY TIMES," JANUARY 31ST.]

Some 25 of the leading citizens—mer-

chants, military, navy, State, county and

city civil officers and foreign representa-

tives—sat down to a magnificent banquet

at the Occidental Hotel, last evening,

to celebrate the departure of the

"Colorado"—the pioneer steamship in

San Francisco, China, Japan Mail Steam-

ship Co., Hon. Excellency Governor Low

presiding. Among the guests were

Generals McDowell, Miller, Fry, Allen,

Bishop Kip, Capt. O. Eldridge, Col.

Bullock of the Russo-American Telegraph

Expedition, Hon. Leland Stanford, Rev.

Horatio Stebbins, Rev. Dr. Stone, R. G.

Smith, Prof. P. Blake, and 12 of the

leading Chinese merchants. The splendid

dining hall of the hotel was appropriately

draped with American flags and Chinese

banners with huge golden dragons, festooned

with evergreens among which were

exposed containing singing birds. The

splendid Military Band was in attendance.

The tables were set for 264 guests. The

dinner was gotten up in Leland's best

style. Among the decorations on the

tables were models of the "Colorado,"

in sugar, temples of Liberty, and Chinese

Pagodas.

Governor Low delivered an introductory

speech in the course of which he said:—

"Until within a few years ago, China has

been to us a sealed book practically, and

even now, we are prompted to examine

only the outside and the title-page. And

it seems but yesterday that Commodore

anchored his fleet in front of Japan and

gave the Tycoon the option of opening

his outside door, or having it battered

down with shells made of American iron.

Who can foretell the results of intimate

commercial relations with these countries

during the next ten, twenty, or fifty

years? China, with an area of 5,000,000

square miles, a coast line of 8,250 miles,

and containing a population of 410,000,000

people, or about one-tenth of the whole

world, thrown open to unrestricted com-

merce with, and the inexhaustible energy

of the American people, what mutual

advantages may not be expected to flow

from it? The ruling powers in China will

learn that free intercourse will be of

advantage to them; that they can increase

their imports of merchandise with profit,

and dispense with the large amount of

precious metals which are annually re-

ceived in payment of exports, and heard-

ed. And while the Chinese are receiving

these valuable lessons, may not our

magnates in finance learn that the true

remedy for the unsettled state of our

financial affairs is to be found in secur-

ing a balance of foreign trade in favour

of the United States rather than in case

of Congress making the selling of gold

a disdemeanor. Our State is as yet in

its infancy, so far as agriculture is con-

cerned. A small portion of the acre-

land has been cultivated very imperfectly

with astonishing results in the way of

small gains. With a teeming, indus-

trious population filling our valleys

and agriculture aided by canal, for

irrigation, the wildest figures which we

might now make would probably fall

short of the reality. To find a market

for those products should be our

aim; and where can we look for con-

sumers with so much hope as to China?

With a proper effort in that direction

I am firm in the faith that in less than

ten years, China will take all the surplus

flour that can be produced in this State,

and will, like the renowned Oliver Twist,

be asking for more. To accomplish what

we desire, our intercourse with China and

Japan must be unrestricted. Not only

the ports of those countries must be open

to American commerce, but American

pluck and enterprise must penetrate the

heart of the Empire. The voyages of

our steamers may be made direct and in

the shortest time possible and not round

about the world, as is now the case. The

connected with this enterprise should be

of the importance of this great under-

taking, and will aid to the extent of

900 miles to touch at Honolulu, when it

is a matter of demonstration that the time

has come."

An Article in the "Alta California" of

December 31st, says:—"There has been

great activity in all that concern the

China trade since the steamer "Ocean

Queen" arrived in good season (this) who

has come to live among us, recently

morning to make the connection with the

"Colorado," which departs at noon on

legislation can allow them to be closed,

robbed and murdered, without extending to them any adequate remedy. I am a strong believer in the strength of might and muscle of the Anglo-Saxon race, which will win in the contests for supremacy with any people without the aid of unequal and oppressive laws, and the man who is afraid to take his chances on equal terms with his opponents is a coward and unworthy of the name of an American.

"Were I to sum up the whole of the duty imposed upon us, I should say let us be honest, industrious and frugal, be persevering and progressive and remember Raleigh's maxim, that 'Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade of the world, and whoever commands the trade of the world, and consequently the world itself.'"

The Governor was repeatedly applauded in the course of his remarks, especially when he advised justice and kindness to the Chinese.

The toasts comprised—the President of the United States; the Army and Navy; the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; the ligament that binds the Eastern "Empire" and Western China together; merchants of San Francisco; the influence of commerce on literature and art; commerce, the ally of religion and civilization; the commerce of New York; the Judiciary; the Chinese merchants of San Francisco; our skillful competitors in trade; our generous rivals in good works; may the Flowery Kingdom yet produce a Chinese Aster



## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

## PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

FRIDAY, 12th April.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Laymen and Setters' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

## 5th to 12th April.

Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m. Officers next for duty: Belchers, Capt. W. Russell; Lieut. Hill; Stoeneworth, Lieut. Stevenson. Instruction for N. C. Co. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty: last 1st at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Orendene and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and Night Corp. No. 1, H.K.D.C. at Belchers; and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergh. Williams, H.K.D.C. at Lyemun. Detail of Belchers Battery for April is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

## Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

Annual Musketry Course 1918-19.

(a) The Commandant wishes once again to impress on all ranks the great importance of daily practice.

Ten minutes' practice at home every day (3 minutes deliberate aiming and 7 minutes rapid loading and firing) is of more value than any number of parades. Dummy cartridges can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Quartermaster.

(b) The Tests of Elementary Training will be starting shortly and the following arrangements for carrying them out will be made:

The Tests will be carried straight through once. Those that pass will be executed further parades till the whole of their Platoon (as a unit) has passed. Those that fail will be put back for further instruction. After a time the tests will again be taken and the above procedure will be repeated.

Notes on Musketry compiled by Lieut. Hancock and Lieut. Sutherland, in which all these tests and other useful information can be found, can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Adjutant.

(c) All ranks are hereby informed that now that the tests are in progress, any one who becomes a third class shot will have to attend 8 extra drills a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course and that anyone who becomes a second class shot will have to attend one extra drill a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course. Firing in the field of the next Annual Course, firing in the field of the next Annual Course, firing in the field of the next Annual Course.

FRIDAY, 12th instant.—7.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

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## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 30 "

Three hours, ... 50 "

Six hours, ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.80 cents

Three hours, ... 1.00

Six hours, ... 1.20

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 2.00

III.—In the New Territories.

With 4 Bearers With 4 Bearers

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15

Half hour, ... 0.20

One hour, ... 0.30

Two hours, ... 0.50

Three hours, ... 0.70

Six hours, ... 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), ... 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hong Kong engaged in Victoria.

Two minutes, ... 5 cents

Quarter hour, ... 10 "

Half hour, ... 15 "

One hour, ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, ... 5 cents

Half hour, ... 10 "

One hour, ... 15 "

Every subsequent hour, ... 10 "

III.—Taipei Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than

To 4th mile, ... 75 cents...

single return, ... 1 hour.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile, ... 2 hours.

single return, ... 1.50.

Beyond 8th to 12th mile, ... 3 hours.

single return, ... 2.00.

Beyond 12th to 16th mile, ... 4 hours.

single return, ... 2.50.

Beyond 16th to 20th mile, ... 5 hours.

single return, ... 3.00.

Beyond 20th to 24th mile, ... 6 hours.

single return, ... 3.50.

Beyond 24th to 28th mile, ... 7 hours.

single return, ... 4.00.

Beyond 28th to 32nd mile, ... 8 hours.

single return, ... 4.50.

Beyond 32nd to 36th mile, ... 9 hours.

single return, ... 5.00.

Beyond 36th to 40th mile, ... 10 hours.

single return, ... 5.50.

Beyond 40th to 44th mile, ... 11 hours.

single return, ... 6.00.

Beyond 44th to 48th mile, ... 12 hours.

single return, ... 6.50.

Beyond 48th to 52nd mile, ... 13 hours.

single return, ... 7.00.

Beyond 52nd to 56th mile, ... 14 hours.

single return, ... 7.50.

Beyond 56th to 60th mile, ... 15 hours.

single return, ... 8.00.

Beyond 60th to 64th mile, ... 16 hours.

single return, ... 8.50.

Beyond 64th to 68th mile, ... 17 hours.

single return, ... 9.00.

Beyond 68th to 72nd mile, ... 18 hours.

single return, ... 9.50.

Beyond 72nd to 76th mile, ... 19 hours.

single return, ... 10.00.

Beyond 76th to 80th mile, ... 20 hours.

single return, ... 10.50.

Beyond 80th to 84th mile, ... 21 hours.

single return, ... 11.00.

Beyond 84th to 88th mile, ... 22 hours.

single return, ... 11.50.

Beyond 88th to 92nd mile, ... 23 hours.

single return, ... 12.00.

Beyond 92nd to 96th mile, ... 24 hours.

single return, ... 12.50.

Beyond 96th to 100th mile, ... 25 hours.

single return, ... 13.00.

## INTIMATIONS

## YOUR EYES

## SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

## At the first symptom

## of eye strain you should

## consult us. We test

## eyes scientifically and fit

## glasses to individual re-

## quirements.

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## Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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## Hongkong, March 20, 1918.

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## G. MOUSSON.

## 15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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## M. L. HUNTER, a Chinese graduate, is a

## competent and experienced teacher of

## Chinese and English in the Chinese

## language. He has a good command of

## the Chinese language, and is a

## competent and experienced teacher of

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## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Abraham Mr. and Mrs. O.

Miss A. G. Anderson Lauritzen

Mr. Geo. S. Archibald Mr. A. H. Lay

Miss Ballister Mr. and Mrs. J. Lennox

Mr. J. B. Baring Mr. C. W. Lucas

Mr. A. Baxter Mr. H. W. Lucas

Mr. L. Beckingsale Mr. G. Ludin

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald

Beauwick Dr. C. W. Mackenzie

Mr. R. F. Birbeck Dr. Mrs. O.

Mr. J. D. Birrell Dr. Mrs. O.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mr. G. H. May

Blake & family Mr. and Mrs. G.

Mr. C. O. Bohanan Mr. and Mrs. G.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mr. D. D. L. Grew

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Mr. D. Ritchie

Dye Miss Rowe

Miss E. Esauit Mr. J. H. Scott

Capt. J. E. Ewyk Mr. H. Taylor

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Mr. J. J. Galt Mr. W. H. Sparkle

Mr. J. J. Galt Mr. J. Stalker

Mr. J. J. Galt Mr. A. W. van der

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gray Star

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mr. A. L. Stinville

Grimble Mr. Takasaka

Miss D. Grimble Mr. H. Taylor

Miss V. Grimble Mr. J. H. Taylor

Mr. A. Haines Mr. C. P. Templeton

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Hall Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson

Capt. T. P. Hall Mr. J. P. Thompson

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mr. J. P. Thompson

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mr. J. P. Thompson

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